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1904

Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue



FRUIT TREES, ... VINES, &c. ...



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Emporia Nurseries,

CHAS. S. LINDLEY, Prop'r,

Emporia, - Virginia.

Nurseries 1/2 Mile West of Emporia, Va.

Freight, Express and Telegraph Office, Emporia, Va.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF

SOUTHERN AND ACCLIMATED

FRUIT *and* ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Grape Vines, Evergreens, Shrubs, Roses, Etc.,

CULTIVATED AND FOR SALE BY THE

EMPORIA NURSERIES,

EMPORIA, GREENSVILLE COUNTY, VA.

CHAS. S. LINDLEY, PROPRIETOR.

Special Inducements to Large Planters.

Correspondence Solicited.

I have had twenty-eight years experience in growing nursery stock, so I make it an object to propagate the varieties of fruits, particularly new varieties and hardy kinds, best adapted to meet the wants of the people. I give personal supervision to filling orders, packing and shipping, and I try to give satisfaction in every case.

INTRODUCTORY.

In presenting this edition of my Catalogue to the public I will say that I have been engaged in the nursery business all my life, in fact, I have been reared in the business from childhood. I take this opportunity to thank my many patrons for their kind patronage and the encouraging and flattering letters they have written me.

I intend to please, and every year my facilities for doing so are better. Give me a chance and I will prove to you that I am up to the times on a collection of fruits suitable to any section. I would encourage the planting of orchards in every section of country. If you are not able to buy for large orchards, for shipping purposes, plant for home use. A good, well-kept orchard on every farm will make home attractive to wife and children and promote health. Nothing can be more healthful than fruit as a part of the daily meal.

My Nurseries are located two miles west of the town of Emporia, Va., and two miles from the depots of the main line of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and the Atlantic and Danville Railroad. Occupying, as I do, a middle belt of country my advantages for shipping, North, South, East and West are unequalled. Orders filled promptly. Patrons are invited to come and inspect stock. Correspondence solicited. This Catalogue mailed free to all applicants.

Very truly,

CHAS. S. LINDLEY,
EMPORIA, VA.

Advice and Terms.

Correspondents will please write their names plainly, giving names of Post Office, County, and State; and in ordering trees make the order separate from the body of the letter to prevent mistakes.

When we do not receive a contrary order, such varieties as are equally as fine and ripen at the same time, will be substituted for such as we may not have on hand, and we would advise purchasers unacquainted with fruits to leave the selection to us, as we profess to know what each and every variety is, and will endeavor to do justice in such cases. Our experience has enabled us to know what it takes to suit the country and please our patrons.

Be very careful in giving directions how to ship, and when this is left to our option we will forward to the best of our judgment.

We will always be ready to correct any mistake made in filling orders that is in our power, and in such cases notify us within thirty days from date of receipt of trees and it will be corrected at once.

GUARANTEE.

I guarantee my stock, and use all means in my power to please my customers and have everything true to label, yet mistakes may occur, as none of us are perfect. In such cases, with proper proof, I hold myself ready to furnish trees, etc., to double the original amount paid for such as may prove untrue, and not further. I am happy here to state that during my many years of business but *very few* such cases have been reported up to this issue.

I would especially request my patrons to send in their orders early in the season; if so, you will be sure to get the list filled entire.

All packages, bales, or boxes, where trees are sold at reduced wholesale rates, will be delivered at freight or express office, Emporia, Va., a small cost being added to bill to cover actual cost of bales and boxes.

Terms.—Unless well known to us personally or by reference, we will forward C. O. D., unless remittance is made with the order, or an agreement otherwise.

 All express matter should be directed to Emporia, Va.

Remittances can be made by Post Office Order on Emporia, Va., or by Express or Draft payable to our order.

To parties coming directly to our Nursery and buying largely, a liberal deduction will be made.

Replacing Stock.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT TO REPLACE STOCK WHICH DIES.


All nursery stock purchased of these Nurseries which dies the first year will be replaced at ONE-FOURTH of the retail catalogue price-list, patrons paying the transportation charges. Enough trees, etc., will be added to cover transportation charges, so you will get the value of your outlay.

In order to be entitled to the above offer you must meet the agent at the

place agreed upon when the order is given, and on the exact date that is given you by notice through the mails, paying him in full for same (as the life of business is promptness), then plant and care for the trees, etc., as per instructions given you in Catalogue or on back of the notice mailed you. Report the number that have died to my authorized agent or to me by mail by August 30th, next after planting. By this date you can determine the number that have died.

The trees, etc., will be shipped with the autumn and early winter deliveries, if any near you. In that case you can pay the agent the amount charged for same. If no delivery is made near you by one of my agents, they will be sent by freight or express, at your option. In this case you will be required to send the amount for same, with the list of those that have died. If you do not know the amount to remit, send in your list and we will send you a bill at one-fourth Catalogue prices, then you can remit intelligently. The above plan is mutual and will be STRICTLY ADHERED to.

This guarantee does not cover losses caused by extreme DROUGHTS and FREEZES, over which I have no control.

 *No agent has authority to make other than the above agreement.*

Hints on Transplanting.

Select thrifty, young trees, rather than old or very large ones. The former bear transplanting better, are more easily trained to any desired shape, and eventually become more valuable.

The soil for an orchard should be plowed and cropped the season previously, and before planting should be stirred as deeply as possible by means of a sub-soil plow, having given it a good coat of well pulverized compost, if the ground is not sufficiently good without it.

If the soil be retentive of moisture, under-draining should be attended to, as it is impossible to grow trees with stagnant water about the roots.

Planting.—Never plant a tree more than 1 or 2 inches deeper than it grew in the nursery, excepting dwarf pears. Dwarf pears should be planted so the junction of the pear and quince will be 3 to 4 inches below the surface, which causes them to take root above the quince, and make a better and more lasting tree. We have seen a very beneficial effect produced on newly planted trees, particularly during a drought, by dipping the roots, previously to planting, in a puddle of thin mud. This adheres to the small fibres, tending to keep them moist for a long time.

After planting, the soil around the tree should be mulched with leaves, straw, or coarse litter of any kind, in order to keep the soil from becoming dry during the first summer.

Be careful to stake the trees firmly, and to protect them from rabbits during the winter by wrapping them with some kind of coarse straw, or take a dry corn-stalk, split it open, take out the pith and it will fit nicely around the young tree. Be sure to take them off in the spring, and be sure to remove the wires, as they will impair the tree.

Pruning.—We have frequently advised purchasers how to prune their trees before planting, but the great majority appear to think it spoils the looks of the tree, and the consequence is they are never afterwards able to form a finely shaped top.

Before the trees are planted cut all bruised and broken roots off carefully and smoothly and trim the branches back from 1 to 2 feet. With an eye to forming a regular pyramid-shaped head the lower branches should be left somewhat longer than those above, and in all cases cut just beyond a bud. Should the tree incline to spread cut to an inside bud; but if, on the contrary, it is an upright grower, select an outside one. We have found this to be of great importance.

In pruning, as the tree advances in age, a judicious thinning of the branches must be attended to, always remembering that none should be removed that will in any way mar the beauty of the tree. The best season for pruning is in the autumn, as the sap goes down, and in the spring as it rises; but never prune with a dull knife.

After-Management.—If this is not attended to properly for a few years after planting, a profitable return need not be expected, for nothing is so conducive to the health and strong growth of a tree as to have the surface of the soil mellow and strictly clean. All weeds and grass should be carefully avoided; also, never crop with sown grain. The best crops for young orchards are corn, potatoes, and all kinds of culinary vegetables that allow a free use of the cultivator.

Casualties.—Should trees arrive during a freezing spell they must be placed under cover until after a thaw, and if, from any cause, the bark appears dry or shrivelled, an excellent plan to resuscitate them is to soak them in water 24 hours, then cover them up well in the ground.

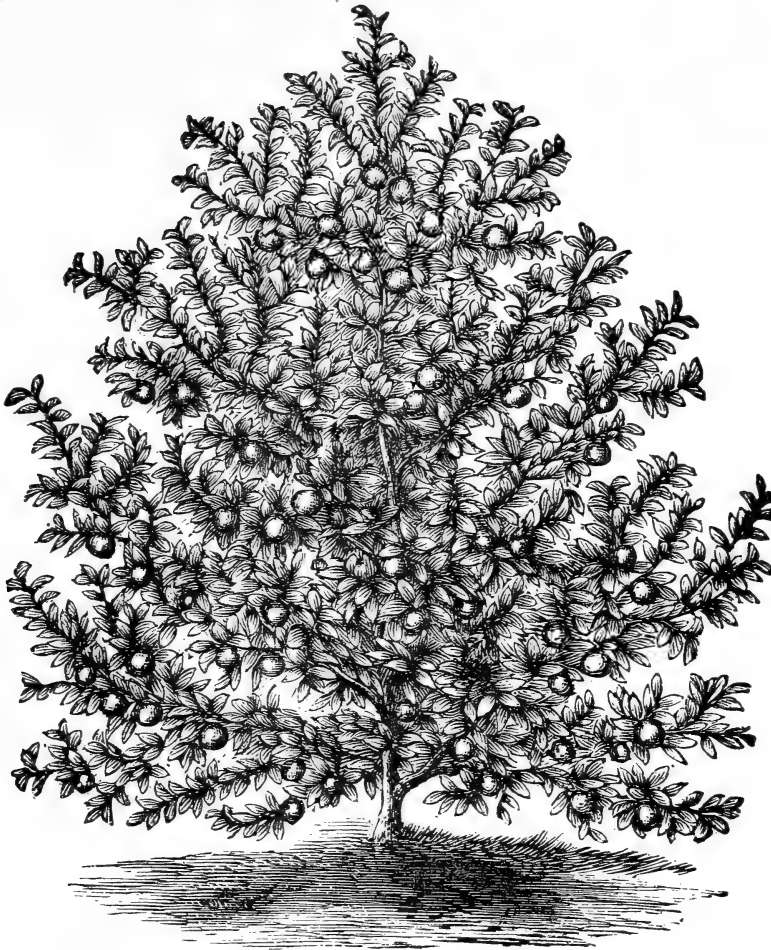
Season for Planting.—Transplanting may be successfully performed at any time between the first of November and the first of April, provided the ground is clear of frost and not too wet—but the sooner after the first-named date the better, as the earth settles better about the roots than when planted late.

Address always,

EMPORIA NURSERIES,

CHAS. S. LINDLEY, PROP.,

EMPORIA, VA.



APPLES.

The following is a list carefully selected from a long list of varieties, and from my long experience and correspondence with orchardists in different sections of the Southern and border States, over which my trade has extended for many years. All the summer Apples will succeed all through the South, but for winter Apples, many of those fine Northern and Western varieties which succeed so well in western North Carolina will not succeed in the cotton belt and low-land section, consequently we must rely upon our native Southern Apples for our winter kinds, many of which are in this list. Persons acquainted with varieties which succeed in their immediate sections can order intelligently, otherwise they had best leave the selection to me; I have never failed to give satisfaction.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Early Ripe. Similar to Early Harvest; much larger; quality and color about the same; 10 days later, which makes it a great acquisition for general use. Tree an erect grower and good bearer.

Carolina Red June. Medium to large, oblong, conical; dark red entire; flesh tender, with a mild subacid flavor; commencing to ripen early in June and continuing 6 weeks. It is one of the best market varieties of all

Apples—Continued.

the early Apples. For a table ornament and to please the children it has no equal.

Early Harvest. Medium to large, roundish, oblate; pale yellow, with a rich, sprightly flavor. A valuable old variety. Quite a favorite with many. June.

Gregory. A fine cider apple, medium size; striped red; bears young and abundantly, ripening in August. A good many Virginians prefer this apple to all others for cider.

Hunge. Large; pale green, with often a brown blush; fine grained, tender and juicy. Very popular where known for cooking, drying, and cider. Late summer and early autumn.

Horse. Large; yellow, occasional blush next to sun; oblate, conical; subacid and good. A very popular old variety for cooking, drying and cider. August.

May Yellow. Small, nearly round; pale yellow; pleasant subacid; very prolific and hardy, and very popular on account of its being the earliest apple.

Maiden's Blush. Above medium, rather flat; yellow, with a red blush; an old reliable family and market sort. August.

Red Astrachan. Rather large; roundish oblate; covered almost entirely with deep red. June.

R. S. June. A large red and white striped apple; good bearer and good flavor; nice growing tree; ripens about with Red June, but larger.

Sweetning Apple. Fruit of good size to large; tree good bearer and nice grower; of all sweet apples this apple is the best tasted and tree fine grower and well shaped. Ripens in July, continuing for 4 weeks. Color white to drab.

Summer Pearmain. Medium to large; roundish, conical; dull red stripes on a pale yellow ground; rich, juicy, and one of the best. August.

Summer Rose. Rather below medium. A beautiful apple, striped with red on pale yellow ground; juicy and fine; very prolific bearer, often in clusters. June and July.

Summer Queen. Full medium in size; skin fine deep yellow in its ground, though well striped and clouded with red. Flesh aromatic; yellow, rich, and good flavor. Last of July.

Yellow Sweet June. Medium size; nearly round; pale yellow; rich, juicy. The best early sweet apple. Very prolific. A fine stock apple. Same season as Red June.

Yellow Transparent. Medium; roundish oblate, slightly conical; skin clear white at first; becoming pale yellow when mature; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid; quality good to very good. Ripens with Early Harvest in June. A young and very prolific bearer. A dwarfish grower is its main drawback, so if you expect large trees do not order this apple, although it is the leading early apple.

AUTUMN AND EARLY WINTER APPLES.

Bonum. Medium; roundish oblate; mostly covered with red, sprinkled with white specks on greenish yellow ground; rich, juicy, and very fine quality. It is the standard fall apple.

Buckingham. Very large; oblate conical; covered with red stripes and blotches on a greenish yellow ground. The finest of the large autumn Apples. September and October.

Grimes' Golden Pippin. Medium; oblong; rich yellow color; flesh yellow, rich, with a very delicate, fine flavor. September and October.

Golden Russet. (American.) Medium in size; roundish ovate; dull yellow, covered with a very thin russet; flesh yellowish, very tender, juicy with a mild, rich, spicy flavor. October.

Roxbury Russet. (Boston Russet.) Large, roundish oblate; flesh yellow, slightly crisp, with a good, subacid flavor. October to December.

Rome Beauty. Large, roundish, slightly conical, with bright red on a pale yellow ground; fine grained, juicy; good quality. Early winter in western North Carolina.

Apples—Continued.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Albemarle Pippin. Large, roundish, ribbed, lop-sided, yellowish green, becoming yellow when ripe; flesh firm, yellow, subacid, rich, and very fine. Where it succeeds, it is the finest market Apple known. In Albemarle county, Va., and all similar sections in the foothills and mountains of western North Carolina and Virginia it is at home, but it is worthless in the low country. December to January.

Ben Davis. Medium to large; roundish conical form; greenish yellow, striped and splashed with red; flesh yellow, mild subacid, and very good. Midwinter.

Bar Seedling. Medium in size; keeps well, and is a very valuable winter Apple in eastern North Carolina.

Edwards. Medium; roundish oblate pale yellow, striped and blushed with red. Its quality is of the best. It is a seedling of the old Hall; has all its good qualities and is twice the size. January to April.

Gulley. Medium in size; striped and splashed with russet-red, intermingled with white specks over the surface; quality good. This is one of the good winter Apples for middle and eastern North Carolina. A young and prolific bearer.

Kinnard's Choice. From Tennessee. Size large; color dark red on yellow ground; beautiful, large, showy Apple; bears quite young; quality one of the best. A fine winter Apple for Piedmont and mountain sections.

Kernodle's Winter. Originated in Guilford county, N. C. Size medium to large, color pale yellow, splotted and striped with light red; flesh whitish, juicy, good. One of the best keepers. December to April.

Mason Stranger. Medium to large size; when ripe they are yellow; a fine keeper, and is counted by many one of the best winter Apples.

Smoke House. Very large; yellow when ripe; small core and a good Apple; flat of stem. Tree stout grower; bears its fruit up well without breaking tree; flat top. Ripe during September.

McCuller's Winter. Originated in Wake county, North Carolina, and is one of the best keepers yet introduced, succeeds well in all eastern North Carolina, and in the sand hills of Moore and Harnett counties it seems to be at home. It is peculiarly suited to the eastern half of North Carolina, and similar sections. Size medium, dark and light red; quality good when fully matured; a very young and extremely prolific bearer. Season January to March.

Nansemond Beauty. Medium to large, roundish oblate, slightly conic, pale yellow, nearly covered with light and dark rich red, and rather obscure stripes of darker hue; flesh white, half fine, crisp, tender, juicy, vinous, subacid. A mid-winter apple in southern Virginia where it originated. It does well in middle and western North Carolina.

Royal Limbertwig. Very large; pale yellow, blushed or striped with red; rich, juicy and very good. November to February.

Red Limbertwig. Medium, roundish; dull red on pale yellow ground. December to March.

Virginia Beauty. Large; conical; red; flesh yellow, sweet, rich. Very good. Midwinter.

Van Hoy's No Core. Originated in Forsyth County, North Carolina. One of the best large winter apples. Striped with red on yellow ground; flesh yellow, subacid, rich and fine, with scarcely any core, whence its name. December to January.

Wine Sap. Medium; roundish conical form; mostly covered with red, on yellow ground; flesh fine, crisp, with a rich, high flavor. One of the best for cider, the dessert, or for general winter use. November to March.

Johnson's Fine Winter. Fruit large, nearly round; whitish, shaded with crimson, thinly sprinkled with light gray dots; flesh yellowish, firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild subacid. Very good. Mid-winter. One of the best winter apples for Piedmont and mountain section of North Carolina.

CRAB APPLES.

The following list comprises the best selection of Crab Apples. The trees and fruit are both ornamental and useful, and should be in every collection. No fruit tree is so handsome as the Crab Apple, with its exquisitely tinted blossoms in the spring and the succeeding fruit of brilliant colors. If grown in sufficient quantity and marketed with care the fruit is also extremely profitable. No fruit farm is complete without Crab Apples:

Red Siberian.

Yellow Siberian.

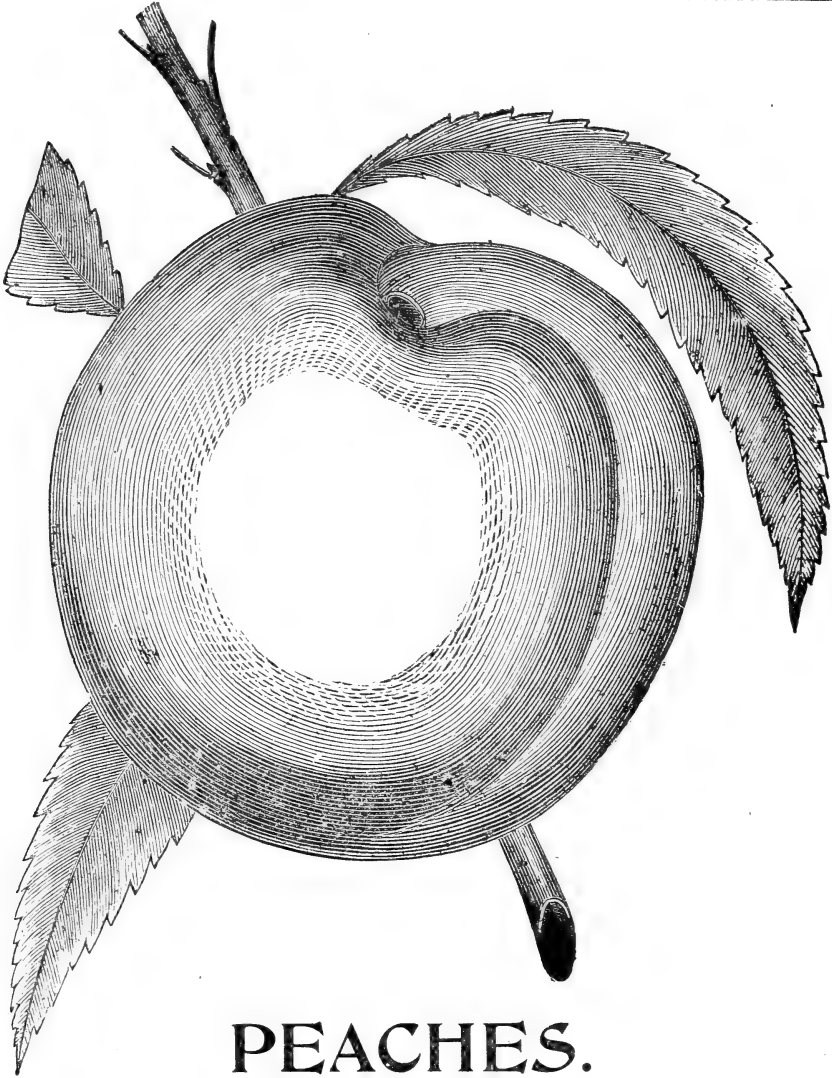
Quaker Beauty.

Cider Crab Apples.

Hughes' Virginia Crab. Small; dull red, with white specks; flesh fibrous, with an acid, rough and stringent flavor.

Waugh's Crab. Small; shaded with light red, splashed and striped with

deep red next to the sun; flesh juicy, sweet, sub-acid, good. Like Hughes' Crab, used mainly for winter cider. When they are mixed with other apples they give an excellent flavor to all.



PEACHES.

MAY, JUNE AND JULY VARIETIES.

Varieties ripening in succession as listed below:

Sneed. This new peach is of a distinct class from the Hale's Early or Alexander class. It is a Chinese seedling, one of nature's eccentricities. Of medium size, as large as Alexander, ripens to the seed better than Alexander and is 10 days earlier; not quite so highly colored, but better in quality, and is the earliest peach known. No orchard complete without it.

Triumph. Originated in Spaulding County, Georgia. Considering the fact

that it is an early yellow fleshed peach of fine quality, it is the greatest acquisition of the present age in the fruit line. It has a very small seed, and when fully ripe it parts from the seed readily, so in the Triumph we have an early yellow freestone peach of the best quality; color yellow, with light and dark red over, which makes it a showy market peach. It is a size larger than Alexander, and ripens with that variety.

Peaches—Continued.

Greensboro. Originated by W. G. Balsley, in Greensboro, North Carolina. This is the largest of all the early peaches, twice the size of Alexander and beautifully colored with light and dark red, shaded with yellow, which makes it a great beauty; size large, for so early a peach; ripens perfectly to the seed from which it parts clear when fully ripe. Ripens with Alexander. Flesh white, juicy, good.

Alexander. For 20 years this has been the standard earliest peach for market and home use in all the middle and southern states. Many other varieties during this time have come up claiming to be earlier and better, but the Alexander downed them all. But now comes up Sneed 10 days earlier, consequently not interfering with it in time of ripening, but Triumph, a yellow-fleshed freestone, a perfect peach of fine quality, ripening exactly with Alexander, and the Greensboro, twice as large, a better peach, also can be called a freestone, so what will we do with our old friend, the Alexander? I am still cultivating it, and can furnish all who want it, but feel that it will soon be a thing of the past. Everyone knows this peach; this is why I say so much about it.

Early Rivers. Large; color creamy white, shaded with light red next the sun; flesh white, juicy, melting, sweet and rich. Very good. Freestone. Ripe June 18.

Connet's Early. Originated in Guilford County, North Carolina, from a seed of the Chinese Cling. Fruit large; creamy white, with a blush of red next to the sun, making it one of the most delicate colored peaches; quality one of the best. Clear freestone; seed small. Ripens in middle North Carolina early in July.

Amelia. Large to very large; beautiful; covered nearly entirely with red; flesh white, sweet, rich, juicy and melting. One of the best peaches for home consumption. July 10.

Mountain Rose. Large; white, with red cheek; flesh white, rich, juicy and fine freestone. July 15.

Lady Ingold. Introduced by J. Van. Lindley, Proprietor Pomona Hill Nurseries, Pomona, N. C., who says: "It originated on a farm adjoining these nurseries. It is now becoming a great market variety; some of the leading fruit growers in south Georgia pronounce it the best market variety they have. Fruit medium to large, round; color yellow, covered with bright, rich red; flesh yellow; quality, one of the best; a clear freestone. Ripe middle of July, a week before Early Crawford.

Early Crawford. Large; yellow; fine quality. Its size and beauty makes it one of the most popular orchard fruits. Valuable market variety. Freestone. July 20.

Belle of Georgia. Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm, and excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy; very prolific bearer. A seedling of Chinese Cling.

Chinese Cling. Large; skin transparent cream color, with marble of red next the sun; flesh creamy white, very juicy and melting. July 25.

Elberta. Large; golden yellow, faintly striped with red; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and rich; tree very prolific, and a strong, luxuriant grower. A seedling of the Chinese Cling. A freestone; hardy; seems to be free from rot. Ripens middle to last of July.

Wheatland. Fruit large to very large, roundish; skin deep yellow, shaded with dark red on sunny side; flesh yellow, rather firm; juicy, sweet, and fine quality.

Crosey. Medium; orange yellow, splashed with yellow on sunny side; clear freestone; small seed; high quality; ripens with Elberta. Introduced by J. H. Hale, of Connecticut, and puffed up highly by him. Prolific and very hardy bloom.

Preston Cling. Large, similar in appearance to Chinese Cling, colored much like it and must be of same family, but more hardy and a better grower; ripe just after that variety. A valuable, large, handsome cling of best quality.

AUGUST PEACHES.

Stump the World. Large, nearly round; color blush-red on creamy white ground. One of the finest of midsummer peaches; freestone. Ripe early in August.

Old Mixon. Large; white, with red cheek; rich, juicy and fine. Early in August. Cling.

Old Mixon Free. Large; white, with red cheek; juicy, rich and very fine. Early in August.

Crawford's Late. Large; yellow,

with red cheek; fine quality. Very popular old variety for market or canning purposes. Freestone. August 10.

Lord Palmerston. Introduced from England. It is a large white cling, resembling the Heath Cling very much; one week earlier. Last of August.

General Greene. Originated in Guilford County, N. C. Size large; nearly white, with a red blush next the sun. A valuable freestone. Early in Aug.

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER PEACHES.

Beer's Smock. This fine, large, yellow freestone is an improved seedling of the old Smock, and is highly prized as a canning, drying and market variety. Ripens about the same time as its parent.

Lady Palmerston. Introduced from England. Size medium to large; color light yellow; flesh yellow; quality good; seems much hardier than Salway. Freestone. One of the best for drying or canning. Ripe early in Sept., one week later than Salway.

Salway. Large; creamy yellow, with a rich crimson-yellow next the sun; flesh deep yellow, slightly stained with red next the seed. September.

Steadley. Originated near Hermon, Mo. Fruit a large, white freestone of exquisite flavor. Ten days later than Heath Cling; larger and finer. Last of September.

Heath Cling. Large; white; rich, juicy, and most excellent. First half September.

Eaton's Gold. Large; yellow, with a peculiar, fine apricot flavor; the finest yellow cling for the last half of September.

White English Cling. Large; white, rich, juicy and excellent. First half of September.

Levy's Late, or Henrietta. Fruit large, roundish; skin deep yellow, a shade of rich brownish red in the sun; flesh deep yellow, firm, melting, sweet, a little vinous and very good. Ripe last of September.

Scott's October Cling. Large; yellow, crimson blush next the sun; flesh clear yellow, rich, juicy, sweet and fine. October 20.

Nix Late Heath Cling. Large; white; fine quality; resembles the Heath Cling. One month later. Ripe middle of October.

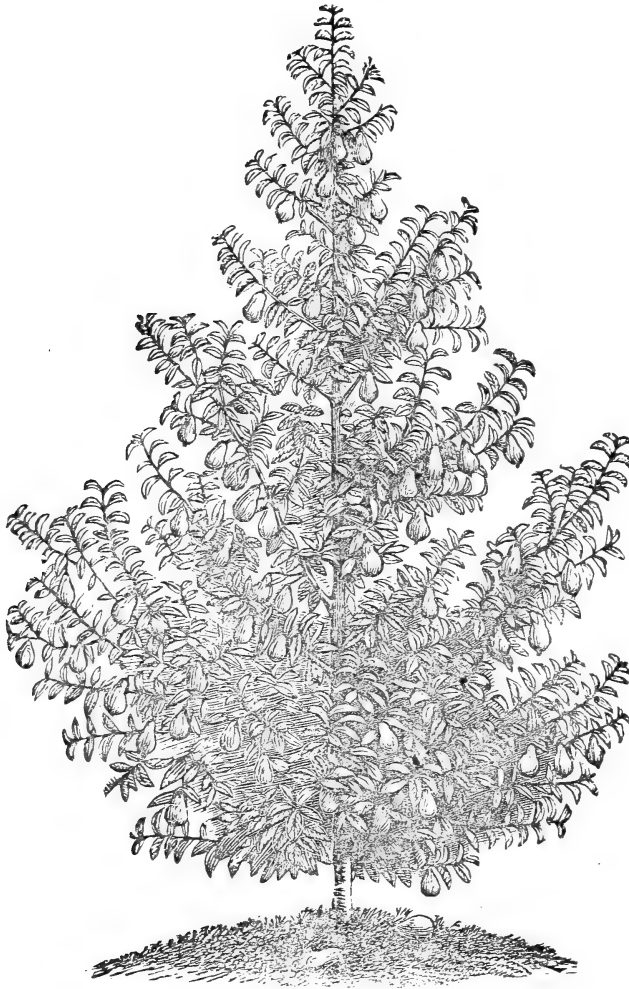
Albright's October Cling. It is a large white cling, nearly round; juicy, sweet and of the best in quality. Ripens in October and has been kept until Christmas laid away like apples. Sometimes called a winter peach. Flowers large.

Bilyeu's October. Large; white flesh, with a lovely rose cheek, very rich, firm and juicy. This is a fine and popular canning and shipping peach. Freestone. Early October.

DWARF AND ORNAMENTAL PEACH TREES.

Van Buren's Golden Dwarf. Grows about 6 feet high, and makes a beautiful bush; fruit a fine yellow cling, of fine quality and of large size. Ripe end of August.

Italian Dwarf. Similar to Van Buren's but more dwarfish; leaves dark green, about 6 inches long, almost compact; fruit greenish white; very juicy, with almond flavor. August.



PEARS.

Standards can be grown in any ground with the same cultivation as the apple, and many of the varieties come into bearing about as soon. Dwarfs are worked on quince stock and come into bearing sooner. They should be grown with strict attention and high cultivation if perfection be aimed at, and if this be attended to no fears need be entertained as to the result.

The blight has been the great drawback to pear culture, and to prevent this, according to our observation and the experience of others, plant your pear orchard separate from other fruits, and as soon as they get a good start, say 3 or 4 years old, never put a plow in it again. Sow it down in grass or clover; keep it mowed down and apply plenty of manure as top dressing to keep the trees in a thriving condition. Both Standards and dwarfs should be served in the same manner. Try this, and you will rarely find a blight in your orchard.

Watch your trees closely. As soon as you notice blight appear, cut back to several inches below the blight so as to be sure the disease is cut off entire. Try it; it is simple and easy.

SELECT LIST OF PEARS.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Koonce. New. Originated in Illinois, and described as the best very early pear, ripening two weeks before the Early Harvest: medium to large size: yellow, one side of which is covered with red; does not rot at the core: very productive; handsome: a good shipper; profitable tree, vigorous, upright and free from blight.

Wilder. Small to medium, bell-shaped; yellow ground, shaded carmine; flesh whitish yellow, fine-grained, tender, sub-acid. Vigorous grower, early and annual bearer, very productive; good quality, and one of the first to ripen. Probably the best early market variety. Ripens with Alexander peach.

Early Green Sugar. Rather below medium; juicy and very good. Very hardy, and bears a heavy crop each year. Never has been known to blight. Early in July.

Early Harvest. Tree robust and free from blight. Size medium, fair quality, color yellow, with a red cheek. Ripens with the earliest, and is justly classed as a market pear.

Osband's Summer. This is one of the old hardy standard pears, of me-

dium size, and clear of blight; prolific bearer and good quality. July.

Kirkland's Seckel. Medium; roundish pyraform; yellow with red cheek; rich, juicy and very good. Early in August.

Seckel. Small, short, pear-form; yellowish brown with russet red cheek; rich, juicy and melting. August.

Bartlett. Large; pear-shaped; yellow; rich, juicy and very fine. The most popular variety of its season. Early in August.

Vermont Beauty. An abundant, early bearer, and one of the hardiest. Tree a strong, vigorous grower, very productive. Fruit medium size, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, best quality, fine flavor and juicy; by many pronounced equal to or better than Seckel. Ripens a little later.

Louise Bonne de Jersey. Large; pear-shaped; pale green, brown cheek; rich, juicy and very fair. Is grown altogether as a dwarf, of which form it is one of the best sorts. End of August.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; short; pear form; pale green and brown, very juicy and rich. The best of the very large Pears. Grown mainly as a dwarf. September.

Beurre d'Anjou. Rather large; obtuse form; greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; rich, melting and buttery. Succeeds best as dwarf. October.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Lawrence. Medium; short, pear-shaped; pale yellow; rich, juicy and excellent. Early winter.

Vicar of Winkfield. Large; long pyraform; pale green. Keeps well.

Pound. Very large; thick pyraform; pale green; very good for preserving. Keeps well through winter.

Beaufort. This is a twin sister of Lucy Duke, raised from seed of the same pear. Size medium to large; resembles Winter Nellis in shape and

color; flesh firm and sweet; one of the fine winter pears. A month later than its parent. December to February.

Lincoln Coreless. Originated in Lincoln county, Tenn. Fruit very large, handsome appearance, good quality and very few, if any, seeds. So clear of core and seed, whence its name. One of the best keepers of winter pears. Golden yellow. Tree a good grower and very productive; has never been known to blight.

Pears—Continued.

ORIENTAL VARIETIES.

This class of pear is about as near blight proof as any Pear can be called.

LeConte. Fruit large and fair quality; young and very prolific bearer; an upright, very straight grower; tree very hardy, and its beautiful fruit and foliage make it quite ornamental. Ripe in September in North Carolina.

Japan Golden Russet. Unusually productive, bearing in clusters; commencing to fruit in two years after transplanting from the nursery. Valuable for canning. Of strong, luxuriant growth, large, dark green leaves until late in the season, when they become a beautiful bronze, changing to a brilliant crimson, and with branches bending under their loads of golden russett Pears, it is a thing of beauty and an ornament in

any lawn or fruit garden. The fruit is of medium size, flat or apple-shaped.

Garber. Equally as hardy as the LeConte or Keiffer; of same class of pears. The growth and appearance is very much like Keiffer; ripens one month sooner and of better quality.

Keiffer's Hybrid. Originated near Philadelphia. Supposed to be a seedling of a Chinese Sand Pear crossed with the Bartlett. Size large, very handsome; skin yellow, with a bright vermilion cheek; very juicy, with a musky aroma; quality good when ripened to perfection. A very young and prolific bearer. As near blight-proof as a pear can be called.

CHERRIES.

HEARTS AND BIGARREAUS.

Gov. Wood. Large; light yellow; season middle of May.

Black Tartarian. Large; dark red, nearly black; ripe middle of May.

Coe's Transparent. Medium; clear, pale red. May 10.

Napoleon. Large; pale yellow. Early in June.

Early Purple. Large; dark purple; very early and prolific. One of the best market varieties. First of May.

DUKES AND MORELLOS.

May Duke. Rather large; dark red. May 20.

Early Richmond. Medium, red. Middle of May.

Morello. (Common.) Full medium size; very hardy and prolific. June.

Improved Dwarf Rocky Mountain Cherry. This is a shrub, a prodigious bearer, a novelty, an ornament. The fruit is of value for culinary purposes. They bear at 2 years old.

PLUMS.

Plums, always a desirable fruit, are coming to be of renewed importance because of the new varieties introduced, which are much more available for market growing.

SMOMO, or BOTAN GROUP.

This is the most reliable class of Japan Plums, blooms later and ripens earlier, ripening from 1st of June to middle of July, 4 to 6 weeks earlier than others, coming in during the best market season. So they are the best market fruits now cultivated in the south for the northern markets. Thousands are being planted all through the southern and border states, especially for market.

☞ Varieties are given in order of ripening.

Plums—Continued.

Willard. A new Japan variety; medium size, round, not pointed; color dark, clear red, with minute yellow dots; yellow flesh, sweet, with fair quality. One of the earliest and most profitable market Plums yet tested; tree very distinct and hardy; will ripen ten days earlier than Alexander peach and with the Sneed peach all through the South; in southern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, will ripen in May.

Red June. (Japan Plum.) A large Plum to be so early, ripening 10 days or two weeks before the Wild Goose; a good bearer and thrifty tree. Being so early, when it becomes known, I believe it will be a leading market

Plum for the South. Its color is fiery red; quality good.

Ogon. Medium; round; golden yellow; firm, sweet, good quality; freestone. Ripe last of June.

Abundance, or Botan. Medium; round, pointed; skin yellow, washed with purplish crimson, with a bloom; juicy, subacid with apricot flavor; firm; skin tough; cling; best quality. Ripe early in July; good grower and very prolific. One of the best for market.

Burbank. Resembles Abundance; equal in quality and one week later; very prolific; cherry red, mottled with yellow. One of the best for market.

KELSEY PLUM.

Kelsey. This is one of the first Plums introduced from Japan. Has fruited all through the South, and in my own orchard my trees three years old were loaded, the fruit being so large, strangers seeing them at first sight would call them pears. They hung in clusters as thick as they could stick, as though they were trying to crowd each other off. It is a wonder among fruit growers. Fruit large; heart-shaped; greenish yellow, overspread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh solid, rich, juicy, excellent flavor; pit small; freestone, adheres slightly. Valuable for canning and evaporating, and a perfect marvel of productiveness and vigor; very profitable.

CHICKASAW.

Wild Goose. Medium; purplish red; very fine. Very hardy and a great bearer. Never rots. Ripens its fruit always sound and well. First of July.

A GROUP OF THE EUROPEAN CLASS OF PLUMS AND THEIR SEEDLINGS.

This fruit succeeds well in this climate, wherever the peach and apple do, provided hogs are allowed free privilege in the orchard where they grow during the whole time of dropping fruit, to destroy the curculio or peach worm, which they do by eating the worm with the fruit as it falls; thus it is destroyed and prevented from depositing its eggs for another season; and, if planted in yards where chickens and other fowls are, they will keep the insects cleaned up, and you will have fine fruit and no rot.

German Prune. Large; purple or blue; good; hardy. July.

Imperial Gage. Medium; pale green; very delicious. Late July.

Yellow Gage. Rather large; yellow; very fine. July.

Coe's Golden Drop. Medium; pale yellow. August.

Jefferson. Large; yellow, with russet specks. Late July.

Lawrence. Rather large; pale green; fine. July.

Shropshire Damson. Much larger than the old Blue Damson; superior. Very hardy and a great bearer.

APRICOTS.

This rich and beautiful fruit succeeds well with us, ripening its fruit in succession from the end of May during the whole month of June, and is superior to any peach that ripens during its season. But owing to its very early period of blooming, the fruit is often cut off by frost. This fruit is one of the kinds most subject to destruction by the cuculio, if grown without the same care as directed for the plum, which so rare and fine a fruit deserves. The following is a selection of the best and hardiest varieties:

Early Golden, **Royal,** **Orange,** **Turkey.**

EVERBEARING MULBERRIES.

But few know the value of this wonderful and prolific fruit. For poultry and swine there seems to be nothing better. Many farmers who have them in bearing claim that one tree is worth a barrel of corn each year. Wherever it is known large orchards are being planted. The trees commence bearing very young. By the fourth year they are in full bearing. They commence to drop their fruit in June and continue several weeks. Should be on every man's farm. No one who is acquainted with them can afford to be without them.

<p>Black English. The best black; hardy and prolific.</p> <p>New American. Black, very prolific; one of the best.</p>	<p>Heiks. Black and fine, but does not commence dropping its fruit as early in the season as the Black English.</p> <p>Russian. Dark red; very prolific.</p>
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FIGS.

In this locality this fruit does well with a little protection against the cold in winter. South side of a wall or building is sufficient. Only a little further South they grow and bear well in open ground. The following is a list of fine varieties:

Brunswick. **White Marseilles.** **Brown Turkey.**

QUINCES.

The Quince is an excellent fruit for preserves. When dried is fine for pies. It is much sought after, also, for canning for winter use.

<p>Angers. Large; very strong grower and an abundant bearer.</p> <p>Orange. Large; orange color; very prolific. Fine for preserving. August.</p> <p>Champion. This new quince has claims over the old Orange by being</p>	<p>larger, smoother, better quality; ripens later; a more upright and thrifty grower, and more prolific.</p> <p>Meech's Prolific. Bears very early; very prolific; large size; ripens just after the Orange; the most prolific of all known varieties.</p>
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GRAPES.

SOILS.—Good Grapes are grown on various soils, sandy, clayey, loamy, etc. The soil must be well drained, and there should be a free exposure to the sun and air. Hillsides, unsuitable for other crops, are good places for Grapes.

CROPS.—Crop Grapes moderately, if you would have fine, well-ripened fruit. A vine is capable of bringing only a certain amount of fruit to perfection, proportioned to its size and strength; but it usually sets more fruit than it can mature. Reduce the crop **EARLY IN THE SEASON** to a moderate number of good clusters, and cut off the small, inferior branches; the remainder will be worth much more than the whole would have been. A **VERY HEAVY CROP** is usually a disastrous one.

PRUNING.—Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good Grapes. If the roots are called upon to support too much, they cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit. The pruning should be done in November, December or January, while the vines are entirely dormant.

THE FOLLOWING IS A CAREFULLY SELECTED LIST OF STANDARD VARIETIES.

Brighton. Large; red; fine for table and market.

Concord. Large; black; table and market. The most popular old variety.

Champion. Large; black; poor quality; very prolific; clear of rot.

Clinton. Small; black; very prolific; fine for culinary purposes.

Catawba. Large; dark copper color; late; table and wine.

Delaware. Small; red; fine table and a leading early market variety.

Empire State. Large; yellowish white; table; a favorite in the mountains.

Elvira. Medium; pale green; late; table or wine.

Eaton. Large clusters with enormous black berries. New.

Herbemont. Berries small; bunches large; table or wine; late.

Grapes—Continued.

Iona. Medium; red; bunches large; a fine table Grape in the mountains of the South.

Ives' Seedling. Medium; black; very prolific; extremely hardy; table and wine; early.

Jefferson. Large; red. One of the best for table and late market.

Lindley. Large, red; a fine table and market variety.

Lutie. Large berry; large cluster; a fine hardy table and local market grape; early; very strong grower and very prolific.

Moore's Early. Very large, black; table, and a fine very early market grape.

Moore's Diamond. Large, white; one of the best early white grapes; table and market.

Martha. Large, white; table, wine or market.

Moyer. Small, red; a seedling of Delaware—much like it, but a little larger in bunch and berry; a fine early market and table grape.

Niagara. Large, white; fine table, and the leading white market grape.

Norton's. Small, black; bunches large; late; fine for wine.

Worden. Very large, black; improved Concord seedling, ripening a week earlier. One of the best black grapes; fine for table and market.

Winchell, or Green Mountain. Medium; bunches large; white; an extra fine very early grape for table and local market.

Woodruff's Red. Large, red; a fine table, market or wine grape; late.

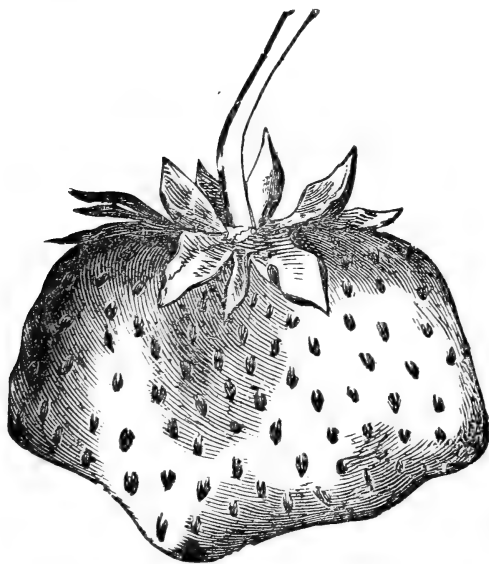
The following are varieties known as the **BULLACE** or **MUSCADINE CLASS**. (*Vitis rotundifolia*.)

Meisch. Medium; black; sweet; late. August.

White Scuppernong. Large; bunches small; juicy; well known and popular. September.

James. Extra large berries, often

measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference; black; from 3 to 10 berries on a bunch; better quality than Scuppernong; extremely prolific. Ripe September and October, and often hangs on the vines in eastern North Carolina until last of November.



STRAWBERRIES.

I offer five kinds that are the very best for market and home use and cover seasons of all kinds. There is more money in planting these kinds for market than so many kinds.

Lady Thompson. Large, handsome, prolific, and one of the best all-round berries yet introduced. The queen of all market berries; begins early and lasts about three weeks.

Harverland. Large; fine for market and table.

Bubach. (P.) Large, extra fine; early; a very useful sort for either table or market.

Gandy. Large, firm, very late; very handsome; prolific. The best late berry and very useful.

Woolverton. Nice, sweet berry; good size.

RASPBERRIES.

This fruit comes just after the Strawberry, and when properly cultivated is quite prolific. Plant on strong soil, manure freely, cultivate well, mulch heavily. For field, 6 feet apart, 4 feet in rows. Pinch off the canes when 3 feet high; tie up and cut out the old wood each year.

Cuthbert. One of the best; large red berries.

Golden Queen. The best yellow variety.

Gregg. Black cap; a well-known, good variety.

Miller Red. New. Very early; large and prolific. It is considered the finest Raspberry now offered. Has a nice, sprightly flavor, peculiarly its own. A great improvement over the older varieties.

Japan Wineberry.

An interesting novelty; quite ornamental. Each berry is at first enveloped in a large calyx or bur-like form, covered with a hair-like fringe, much like a small moss rose bud; the bud soon opens and reveals a rich wine colored berry; spicy; sub-acid. New, and worthy of a place in every garden. It is of the Raspberry family.

CURRRANTS.

This fruit comes in partly with the Raspberry, but follows for several weeks. Indeed, none of the small fruits will remain as long on the bunch without injury as the Currant. Set 4 feet apart each way. Cultivate well, mulch heavily, prune the old wood so that each remaining shoot may have room to grow. Manure freely.

Black Naples. Fruit large; fine; hardy and productive.

Cherry Red. One of the largest Currants.

Red Dutch. Very large; sweet and good. Well known; very prolific.

White Grape. Berries large; bunches long; white and yellow; sweet and good.

Red Grape. Fruit large; bunches long; clear red; very productive.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit requires the same cultivation as the Currant. The following are the best proved varieties.

Houghton's Seedling. Medium; pale red; flesh tender and good; never mildews, vigorous and prolific.

Smith's White. One of the best.

Downing's Seedling. Larger than Houghton; excellent.

Mountain Seedling. Large; fine flavor; vigorous and productive.

BLACKBERRIES.

Kittatinny. Very large; black and sweet.

Wilson's Early. Extra large size and quite early.

Minnewaski. Large; hardy; productive; best family berry.

Crystal White. Medium; very early; crystal white in color; sweet and fine.

DEWBERRY.

Lucretia. The running or trailing Dewberry seems now to be taking the day. It is very prolific, large and sweet; equal in size to the largest blackberry. Succeeds everywhere. This extra variety was found in the mountains of West Virginia and is a perfect success wherever grown.

NUT-BEARING TREES.

Japan Giant Chestnut. A dwarf grower; very distinct; leaf long and narrow, dark green. A fine ornamental dwarf tree. Commences to bear very young; two-year old trees in Nursery row often are loaded with nuts of enormous size. When the outside skin is removed, it is sweet and rich, equal to our best American or European varieties. Their great productiveness, early bearing, and enormous size, render them of great value wherever they

succeed, and they seem to succeed here and in all the southern and border states. The trees seem very thrifty and hardy, and peculiarly adapted to our sunny South.

English Walnut.

Chestnut. American sweet.

Chestnut. Spanish.

Pecan Nut. The best varieties, from large, selected nuts.

DECIDIOUS SHADE TREES.

Silver Maple.

Sugar Maple.

Kilmarnock Weeping Willow.

Umbrella. (Texas.) A beautiful lawn and yard tree.

Carolina or **French Poplar.**

This is the most rapid-growing shade and ornamental tree known. Where a

tree is wanted quickly plant the Carolina Poplar. As its tendency is to push upward it should be shortened back each year for a few years, to make it throw out lateral shoots, which can be spread out and made a very satisfactory shade tree. Is planted where best known more than any other shade tree.

EVERGREENS AND EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

American Arborvita.

Balsam Fir.

Silver Fir.

Irish Juniper. A very handsome shrub.

Magnolia Grandiflora.

Globe Arborvita.

Golden Arborvita.

Norway Spruce.



ROSES.

EVERBLOOMING VARIETIES.

Everblooming Roses include the Bourbons, Chinas, Noisettes and Teas.

My capacity is now excellent for growing fine Roses. The public may rely on getting fine, strong plants grown in open ground. The following list includes Everblooming Teas, Bourbons and Noisettes.

Aline Sisley. A beautiful shade of violet-red; fine, large; pointed buds.

Agrippina. Fiery red; good size and form; profuse flowering.

Bridesmaid. Bright pink; large and fine.

Bride. White; fine buds; a hardy Rose.

Belle Siebrecht. Large pink; a fine forcing Rose.

Bon Silene. Rose and carmine; large, fine Rose.

Roses—Continued.

- Clothilde Soupert.** Polyantha cross; light color, blush center; a prodigious bloomer.
- Champion of the World.** A grand pink Rose that will please everyone; a strong grower and constant bloomer.
- Catherine Mermet.** Clear flesh color; large, full; a fine Rose.
- Coquette des Blanches.** Pure white; large; very hardy; fine Rose.
- Cloth of Gold.** Bright yellow; large and full; a southern favorite.
- Celine Forestier.** Sulphur-yellow; beautiful; fragrant.
- Coquette des Alps.** White, pink shade; a hardy, constant bloomer.
- Duchess of Albany.** Red La France; large; highly perfumed; good bloomer.
- Etoile de Lyon.** Chrome-yellow; flowers large, very double; fragrant.
- Gen. Lee.** Rich orange-yellow; hardy; an ideal Rose.
- Golden Gate.** Shade of yellow, splashed with crimson; a fancy, fine Rose.
- Hermosa.** Deep, soft pink; fragrant.
- Isabella Sprunt.** Lemon-yellow; large, full; hardy; good bloomer.
- La Pactole.** Sulphur-yellow; good bloomer; fine Rose.
- La France.** Rosy, delicate pink; one of the best forcers.
- Souvenir de la Malmaison.** Clear flesh color; large, prolific.
- Marie Guillot.** Pure white; large; full; our best outdoor white Rose.
- Mad. Testout.** Bright rose color; large and free bloomer.
- Marechal Niel.** Golden yellow, lovely buds; the most popular Rose South.
- Mad. de Watteville.** Cream, pink border; large, full, fine Rose.
- Meteor.** Dark velvety red; hardy, constant bloomer; fine for forcing.
- Mad. Lambard.** Rosy bronze, salmon and fawn; extra fine outdoor Rose.
- Papa Gontier.** Dark crimson; broad petals; beautiful buds, fine.
- Perle des Jardins.** Golden yellow; a fine forcing Rose, of very free blooming habit, and extremely popular.
- Pink Daily.** First of the season, and last in bloom in early winter; a constant bloomer; a grand bedder.
- Pierpont Morgan.** Sulphur yellow; good forcer; new.
- Pierre Guillot.** Bright crimson; large, very double; scented; vigorous.
- Queen.** Pure white; free-bloomer; a good Rose; fine forcer.
- Sunset.** Rich golden yellow; a large and beautiful Rose, but a weak grower; is a sport from Perle des Jardins.
- Safrano.** Apricot yellow; fine form; a splendid old Rose.
- Souvenir de Dr. Passout.** Bright crimson; strong grower; a good bloomer.
- Waban.** Color, carmine pink; large, long stems; fine.
- White La France.** Nearly white; otherwise like old La France.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES.

This class of Roses is admirably suited for garden culture, for the formation of rose beds, hedges and permanent plantations, where hardy varieties are desired. They are not strictly perpetual bloomers, though many of them yield a fair second crop in the autumn, especially if judiciously pruned.

This class, taken all in all, gives most general satisfaction, because of the brilliant colors and large size of its flowers, and the entire permanence of the plants.

- American Beauty.** Deep, rich rose; extremely large; full; grand.
- Dinsmore.** Large; deep crimson; dwarfish grower, but a free bloomer.
- Gen. Washington.** Brilliant, rosy carmine; strong grower.
- Gen. Jacqueminot.** Rich, velvet, scarlet; large, fine bloomer.

Roses—Continued.

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| <p>Homer. Rose, with salmon center; constant bloomer.</p> <p>Harrison's Yellow. Austrian Rose; golden yellow; free bloomer.</p> <p>Jno. Hopper. Bright rose, carmine center; large, full.</p> <p>Louis Van Houtte. Rich crimson, shaded with maroon—indeed, almost black; might be called a "black red."</p> <p>Mrs. Cleveland. Delicate flesh color; cup-shaped; very fine.</p> <p>Mad. Chas. Wood. Rosy crimson; large; good bloomer.</p> | <p>Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry carmine; large; full; extra fine.</p> <p>Mad. Plantier. Fine white; strong grower; profuse bloomer in its season.</p> <p>Mad. Masson. Bright crimson; strong grower; large.</p> <p>Magna Charta. Pink; large; vigorous.</p> <p>Paul Neyron. Bright pink; large; full.</p> <p>Prince Camille de Rohan. Dark velvety crimson; darkest of the hybrids.</p> |
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MOSS ROSES.

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| <p>Hortense Vernet. Rosy carmine.</p> <p>Comtesse de Murinais. White moss; double.</p> | <p>Blanch Moreau. Pure white.</p> <p>Luxemburg. Bright crimson scarlet.</p> |
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POLYANTHA ROSES.

Sometimes called "Fairy Roses." They are mostly of dwarf habit, but good constitution, and are unequaled for freedom of bloom; make excellent borders for beds of Hybrid Perpetuals or larger growing varieties of the monthlies, and are especially fine for cemetery planting. They also make charming pot-plants because of their freedom of bloom and compact habit, and are worthy of all the popularity they have attained.

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| <p>Mlle. Cecile Brunner. Bright rose.</p> <p>Mignonette. Rose color; strong grower.</p> | <p>Pacquette. White; blooms in clusters.</p> <p>Perle d'Or. Yellow; dwarfish clusters.</p> |
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CLIMBING ROSES.

Roses of this class are valuable for training on trellises and arbors, covering verandas and buildings. They are rapid growers and produce great quantities of bloom.

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| <p>Prairie Queen. Flowers very large and of peculiar, globular form; bright, rosy red, changing to lighter as the flower opens.</p> | <p>Baltimore Belle. Pale blush.</p> <p>Greville, or Seven Sisters. Flowers in large clusters.</p> |
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MISCELLANEOUS.

- Rubus rosafolia.** (Bridal Rose.) A Chinese Rose; medium size, very double; pure white flowers; very showy and a constant bloomer.
- TUBEROSE BULBS, Pearl.** The best. **Marchal Neil.**

TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. C. S. Lindley :

The 105 Pear Trees bought of you spring before last all lived except one and it was broken down, and they have all made the finest growth I ever saw. They are very handsome trees. Use my name and say everything good in their favor.

Yours truly,

Emporia, Va.

E. T. BARHAM.

Mr. C. S. Lindley :

The Pear Trees I got of you last two years have done fine and are beautiful trees and all lived well.

Yours truly,

Emporia, Va.

C. F. LIFSEY.

Mr. C. S. Lindley :

The Apple and Pear Trees bought of you have done well for the ground and attention they have had and give entire satisfaction.

Most truly,

Emporia, Va.

JESSE KELLEY.

Mr. C. S. Lindley :

The two letters and five boxes of trees came in yesterday and day before. The stock is very nice—good enough. The Comet is pretty for one year old.

Yours truly,

Jamestown, N. C., Oct. 16, 1896.

RAGSDALES & SMITH.

Mr. C. S. Lindley :

Trees received in fine order, for which accept many thanks for promptness.

Very truly yours,

Greenville, N. C., Oct. 21, 1896.

ALLEN WARREN & SON.

Mr. C. S. Lindley :

Enclosed find money order in payment of bill for trees. They came to hand O. K. Please accept thanks for sending them so promptly.

Yours truly,

Weldon, N. C., March 7, 1896.

G. P. PHILLIPS.

Mr. Chas. S. Lindley :

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find check for Trees to amount of \$4.50. Trees came in good condition and look O. K. Hope to give you a good order next fall.

With regards, yours,

Pleasant Hill, N. C., March 15, 1897.

CHARLES A. STENGER.

Mr. Lindley :

Of the 1,000 Trees I bought of you near three years ago only two have died, They are fine trees and bearing fine fruit. Am highly pleased with my orchard.

Yours truly,

Brink P. O., Va., July 28, 1897.

T. P. ROBINSON.

Above are a few of the many flattering testimonials I have received up to the present time.

RETAIL PRICE LIST.

APPLES—See description, pages 7 to 10.

4 to 5 ft., 1 to 3 years,20c; \$15 per hundred.

PEACHES—See description, pages 11 to 13.

3 to 4 ft. high,20c, \$15 per hundred.

New and rare varieties,50c.

PEARS—See description, pages 14 to 16.

Lincoln Coreless, new,\$1.00. ~~50c~~

Keiffer,50c.

Koonce,\$2.00. ~~50c~~

Comet,50c.

DWARF PEARS—See description.

1 to 3 years old,50c.

DWARF PEACH—See description, page 13.50c.

APRICOT—See description, page 18.50c.

PLUM—See description, pages 16 to 17.50c to 75c.

FIGS—See description, page 18.50c.

QUINCE—See description, page 1850c.

RASPBERRIES—See description, page 2025c.

GOOSEBERRIES—See description, page 20.25c.

CURRANTS—See description, page 20.25c.

EVERGREENS—See description, page 22.\$1.00.

SHADE TREES—See description, page 22.50c to \$1.00.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS—See pages 21 to 22.

STRAWBERRIES—See description, page 20.50c doz., \$1.50 per hundred.

GRAPES—See description, pages 19 to 20.25c each, \$15 per hundred.

MULBERRIES—See description, page 1820c each, \$15 per hundred.

ROSES—See description, pages 23 to 25.25c to \$1.00.

CHERRY TREES—See description, page 16.50c.

IMPROVED DWARF ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY—See page 16.75c to \$1.00.

Number of Plants and Trees to an Acre at Various Distances.

1 foot apart each way	43,560	12 feet apart each way.....	302
2 " " "	10,890	13 " " "	257
3 " " "	4,840	14 " " "	222
4 " " "	2,722	15 " " "	193
5 " " "	1,742	16 " " "	170
6 " " "	1,210	17 " " "	150
7 " " "	888	18 " " "	134
8 " " "	680	19 " " "	120
9 " " "	537	20 " " "	108
10 " " "	435	25 " " "	69
11 " " "	360	30 " " "	48

Proper Distances for Planting.

Standard Apples.....	20 to 30 feet apart each way.
Peaches.....	15 to 30 " "
Standard Pears.....	20 " "
Dwarf Pears.....	10 " "
Cherries and Nectarines.....	20 " "
Plums and Apricots.....	15 " "
Quinces.....	10 " "
Grape Vines.....	6 to 8 " "
Gooseberries and Raspberries.....	4 " "

C. S. LINDLEY, Emporia, Va.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THESE NURSERIES
IS AGENT FOR

THE PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE,

 A MOST DURABLE, CHEAP,
NICE FENCE. " " "

Will turn any kind of stock and will last a life time and make farms and lawns look one hundred per cent. better than fences of any kind. I sell the plain and ornamental also. Apply for prices to

EMPORIA NURSERIES,

EMPORIA, VA.

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reasonable prices. Write for prices. Address

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EMPORIA, VA.

